TWO TREATISES:

The First of

BLOOD-LETTING,

AND THE

Diſeaſes to be cured thereby.

The Second of

CUPPING

AND

SCARIFYING,

AND THE

Diſeaſes to be cured thereby.

By { *Nich. Culpeper* Gent. *M. Ruland*, And *Abdiah Cole*, Doctor of Phyſick.

LONDON.

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Books Printed by Peter Cole *and* Edward Cole, *Printers and Book-sellers of* London *at the Exchange.*

Several Physick Books of Nich. Culpeper, *Physitian and Astrologer, and* Abdiah Cole *Doctor of Physick, commonly called,* The Physitian's Library, *containing all the Works in English of* Riverius, Sennertus, Platerus, Riolanus, Bartholinus. *Viz.*

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The

The *second Section.* Of the Symptoms in the Terms and other Fluxes of the Womb. The *third Section.* Of the Symptoms that befal al Virgins and Women in their Wombs, after they are ripe of Age. The *fourth Section.* Of the Symptoms which are in Conception. The *fifth Section.* Of the Government of Women with Child, and preternatural Distempers in Women with Child. The *sixth Section.* Of Symptoms that happen in Childbearing The *seventh Section.* Of the Government of Women in Child-bed, and of the Diseases that come after Travel

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Grace, is, That they may be one, as the Father and Christ are one.

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4 That the Happiness of our being in Heaven, is to see Christs Glory.

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——— on the Lamentations in Latin
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To the Physical Reader.

THE greatest Reason that I could ever observe, why the Medicines prescribed in the Physick Books before mentioned, do not (sometimes) perform the Cures promised, is, the unskilfulness of those that make up the Medicines. I therefore advise all those that have occasion to use any Medicines, to go or send to Mr. Ralph Clarke *Apothecary, at the sign of the three Crowns on* Ludgate-Hill, *in* London; *where they shall be sure to have such as are skilfully and honestly made.*

TO

OF BLOOD-LETTING AND THE Diseases to be cured thereby.

What Blood-letting or Phlebotomy is?

IT is an Universal evacuation of fulness of humors or Plethory. And Plethory is the increase of humors above equality in the Veins.

The knowledg of Complexions is requisite to Phlebotomy.

The signs of a sanguine complexion are containd in these Verses.

By nature they are fat and love to hear
News and reports, to drink and make good cheer,
To court fair Ladies, and to laugh and sing

And play the Poets, and learn any thing.
To Wrath not prone, but noble, kind and
(free,
Abounding much in liberalitie.
Of red Complexion like the fragrant rose,
And bold as Hector to affront their foes.

Signs of Plethory and Blood abounding.

When blood abounds the face is over red,
The eyes start out, and cheeks are fully fed,
The body is unwildy, pulse is quick,
Full, soft, and in the forehead there doth
(stick
A tearing pain, the belly it is bound.
The tongue is dry, with thirst, and sleep
(profound.
Spittle is sweet, and when they sharp things
(take
The tast is sweet, it cannot no difference
(make.

Signs of the cholerick Complexion and of Choler abounding.

Choler's a humor raign's in furious men
That strive to lord it o're their brethren;
They learn but slowly, but can eat apace
From whence they grow, in stature, and
(in face

And heart are bold, ſtill ſoaring above all
Crafty, deceitful, angry, prodigal,
Slender, rough, dry, and yellow is their ſkin.
If tongue be parcht with heat, and noiſe (within
The ears, with watching, and with vomi- (ting,
And thirſt, fat ſtools, and pain, and belly (wing
With loathing: heartach: want of appetite.
If pulſe be hard, and ſwift, and hot, and (light,
Mouth dry and bitter, and of fire thou (dream,
Be ſure that choler is in thee ſupream.

Signs phlegmatick Complexion, and of Flegm abounding.

Flegm makes men ſtrong; of ſtature broad (and low
They flatter, then the ſanguine men do grow,
They idleneß affect, their ſenſe is dull,
And in much ſleep they do their bodies lull.
They move as ſlowly as the houſed ſnail,
And are of colour very wanne and pale.
Flegm makes unſavoury taſt, which meat (doth loath
With ſpitting; pain in head and ſtomach (both

The pulse is seldom, slow, and soft, and wide,
With dreams of water, where the flegm doth guide.

Signs of Melancholick Complexion and of Melancholy abounding.

It makes men evil, sad, and slow to speak,
To be contemplative, and sleep to break,
To be resolved, but think nothing fast,
Envy and avarice in them doth last.
Deceit and fear, the colour of their skin
Is sad and black, pulse hard, and urin thin.
They dream of Ghosts, Hobgoblins and Cells.
They yawn and belch, from wind that in them dwells.
They spit, and spawle, and relish very sour,
And in their left ear is a noise each hour.

What Age is fit for Phlebotomy.

Before the seventeenth yeer draw none at al.
In middle age oft for the Surgeon call.
Old folk and children must but little bleed,
And then when as there is apparent need.

An Addition.

At this time in great necessity, especially in a Pleurisie and other strong diseases, we bleed with good success; in the fourth

fourth or fifth year three or four ounces. The middle age is from thirty to forty five or fifty.

What things hinder Phlebotomy.

Bleed not at all, when the Complexions cold
Nor in cold weather, nor when pain doth hold
With violence, nor after thou haſt been
In baths, or ſporting with thy Fancy's queen
Nor after tedious ſickneſs, nor when
Thou art by meat or drink a ſhame to men.
Bleed not too yong, nor when thou art too old,
Nor when thy ſtomachs weak with ſenſe of cold.

Addition.

To theſe add. Bleed not in the beginning of a Diſeaſe, for the Criſis is the day of the motion of ſickneſs, or in the fit, nor before the Guts are cleanſed from excrements, nor in the time of the Natural courſes of women nor in the flux of the Hæmorrhoids; nor after a cholerick diſeaſe, and the like, of which we ſhal ſpeak in the Aphoriſms for bleeding.

At what time Bleeding is good.

In every month thou lawfully maieſt bleed,
If blood abound, and thou a vent doſt need.

April and May the Liver-vein is best.,
September's for the Spleen; and for the rest
In Winter take the Vein comes from the (head,
And in the Autumn let the Feet be bled.
In Summer, open still the Liver-vein.
In Spring, that of the Heart cal'd Median.

What is to be done in Bleeding.

When you let Blood make a large orifice to let out the Wind and the Blood more freely, after Bleeding let him not sleep for six hours: make not too deep an orifice, least thou prick a Nerve, and let him not eat presently after bleeding. It is good to bath two or three daies afore bleeding and three or four daies after, give Wine afore and in time of bleeding, if you fear swounding, move before and after by gentle walking.

What is to be avoided after Bleeding.

Abstain from milk, meats and drink, and cold things, and keep from foul weather: cleer Air is good and rest; for motion often hurteth

Of the Effects and profit of Phlebotomy.

It cheereth the sad, appeaseth the angry; and keeps Lovers from madness: it cleereth the sight, and makes the Brain warm

warm, and the marrow. It purgeth the bowels, ſtomach and belly, purifieth the ſenſes, cauſeth ſleep. It mends the hearing, and voyce and increaſeth ſtrength.

What Vein is to be opened ſafely, and profit bleeding bringeth.

I.

The Vein between the Eye-brows in the middle of the Forehead, called Recta *or* Preparata *is opened.*

Againſt old Infirmities, foul Ulcers, the Leproſie, Scab, Morphew, Impetigo, Itch, diſeaſes of the Eyes, old Head-ach, heavineſs behind in the Head, diſeaſes of the Brain, Madneſs.

II.

The two twiſting Veins in the Temples are opened either of them.

Againſt the half head-ach, great head-ach, and long ſickneſs, old ſore Eyes, blear Eyes, miſts in the Eyes, ſpots, films tears and webs in the Eyes, ſcabs in the Eye-lids, Nyctilops, and to make barrenneſs.

III.

The Vein againſt the little corner of the Eye is opened a little above the jugal bone.

Againſt diſeaſes of the Eyes, Head-

diſeaſes abated, Head-ach, half Head-ach, Pannus, Tears, old ſore Eyes, Nyctilops, ſcabs in the Eye-brows.

IV.

The Veins about or behind the Ears in the hollow, which appear when the Throat is tied, and are in that place where you may feel a beating with your finger are opened

Againſt half Head-ach, old Catarrhs, ſcald head, to refreſh and reſtore the memory, ulcers in the Ears and Neck, to cleanſe the Face, againſt Tooth-ach from defluxion, the head open, and againſt ulcers and all pain.

V.

The Vein in the tip of the Noſe between the two Griſtles is opened.

Againſt Phrenzies, ſharp Feavers, old Head-ach, old red Faces, diſeaſes in the Eyes and bleareyedneſs, heavineſs of head, Hæmorrhoids, Itching of the Noſe, Apoſtem of the Noſe, Bothor.

VI.

The two viſible Veins under the Tongue are opened.

Againſt Impoſthumations of the throat and

and mouth, and other Diſtempers there, and Quinzy after the Head-vein is firſt opened, of Impoſthumes in the Almonds, heavineſs of Tongue, Apoplexy, Tooth-ach, and Diſeaſes in the Gums, Catarhs, Pannus, Cough, and diſtempers in the Jaws and Cheeks.

VII.

The Vein between the Skin and lower Lip is opened.

Againſt ſtinking breath, Corroſion of the Gums and rottenneſs, Ulcers of the Noſe, and diſtempers in the Face and Noſe pains in Womens breaſts and head-ach.

VIII.

The Veins in the Lips are opened.

Againſt Impoſthumes of the Mouth and Gums, the Head-vein being firſt opened. Againſt want of Breath and Leproſie.

IX.

The two Veins in the ſides of the Neck, call'd Gindegi, *they grow large in Singing-men, and when men hold their breath, if the Neck be bound with a Towel are opened*

Againſt *Impetigo* or *Serpigo* or Itch,

Noli me tangere or Canker, ſwollen Gums, Quinzy, Aſthma, Hoarſneſs. Impoſthume of the Lungs, Diſpnœa, fits of the Spleen, ſide-pains.

X.

The Head-vein called Cephalica humeraria, and Cubit between the Thumb and fore finger without danger is opened there, and in the upper part of bending of the Arm.

Againſt hot pains of the Heart, half Head-ach, Madneſs, Flux of the Eyes, Epilepſie, all Diſeaſes in the Ears, Tumors in the Head, all hurts in the Tongue and diſtempers of the Stomach, and Feavers if it be opened in both Hands.

XI.

The Median in the middle of the bending of the Arm, between the Head-vein and the Baſilick or Liver-vein It is called the common, black or Heart-vein is opened.

Againſt evacuation of all humors and hot diſtempers of the whole body, all Diſeaſes in the Heart, loſt Appetite, all Paſſions; of the Ribs, Stomach, Spleen, Liver,

Liver, Sides, Lungs, Breaſt, and whole body.

XII.

The Baſilick Vein which is called the great Vein. or inward or Liver-vein is opened for evacuat on and all Diſeaſes.

In the Liver, Breaſt, Lungs, Stomach, Spleen, Pleura, againſt Choler from the Liver too hot, Toothach, or pain of the Back, Ribs, Sides, and all the members, bleeding of the Noſe, and Feavers.

XIII.

The Salvatella or veins called Scelles *or Spleen-vein, between the ring and little finger, is opened ſafely in the right hand, for*

Stoppage and Diſeaſes of the Liver; and in the left hand, for diſeaſes of the Spleen: it is good alſo againſt evacuations and Diſeaſes of the Spleen, Liver, Breaſt, Voyce and Stomach, Heartach, Jaundies, all Feavers, ſtoppage of the Breaſt, want of Appetite, diſtempers in the Face, Paleneſs, and yellowneſs of the Eyes.

XIV.

XIV.

The Ham-vein called Vena poplitis *under the Knee in the bending is better to be opened than the Saphena.*

To provoke Terms, againſt pain in the Fundament and Loyns, Hæmmorrhoids, and pain in the Bladder and Stones and Feet, all Gouts or Joynt-pains.

XV.

The Sciatica vein in the Ankles of both Feet or thereabout is to be opened.

Againſt Sciatica Gout, Elephantiaſis or Leproſie, Varices, pains in the Bladder, Dyſury or difficulty of Urin, Ulcers and ſwellings in the Stones, and ſwellings, and Ulcers of the Kidneys and the like.

XVI.

The Saphena under the inward Ankle of both Feet, ſomtimes upon the Ankle, or on the ſides of it, is often opened.

Againſt all paſſions of the Mother, and of the Stones; againſt old Scabs and ſalt flegm, pains of the Hips and Legs to provoke the Terms, and Hæmorrhoids

to

to purge the Womb, Afterbirth, to take away Barreneſs; againſt Diſeaſes of the Yard and Stones, to draw blood from the Mother, Yard and Stones.

XVII.

The Vein in both Inſteps upon the great Toe, is opened

Againſt Diſeaſes of the Bladder, and ſpots in the Face, Ophthalmy or ſore Eyes, redneſs and Bleareydneſs, Cancer and Varices or Veins in the Legs, and the Diſeaſes which the Saphena is opened againſt.

XVIII.

The Veins in both the little Toes are opened.

Againſt hurts in the Reins, Heavineſs and Wearineſs of Limbs, Apoplexy, Palſie and Epilepſie.

A CA-

A Catalogue Alphabetical OF ALL Diſeaſes that may, and ought to be cured by Phlebotomy.

A

A Bortion to avoid it, open the Median in the firſt months.

Againſt Alcola or Impoſthume in the mouth, open the Veins in the Lips.

Anchus, open the Sciatica.

Againſt *Anhalitus* or difficult breathing, open the Gindegi or Veins on each ſide the throat, or the Veins under the tongue.

Anhelitus fœtor or ſtinking breath, open the Vein under the Chin.

Againſt *Angina* or Quinzie, firſt open the Head-vein and then theſe under the tongue, or Gindegi in the Neck.

Almonds impoſthumed, open the vein under the tongue above the Chin, or both Veins under the Tongue. *Ani-*

Animi deliquium of Swounding, open the Vein in the middle of the Forehead.

Anus or Fundament, if it be diſtempered, open one of the four veins above the Groyns on both ſides. If pained, open the Saphæna. If inflamed, open that of the Arm. If there be a hot Impoſthume, open the Baſilick.

Againſt Apoſthumes of the *Anus*, if cold, open the Head-vein in the Hand. If it come forth, open the Vein under the Ankle and the Salvatella.

Againſt the Appetite dog-like, open the Salvatella on the left Foot.

Apoplexie, open the Ham-vein or Ankle-vein, or Humeraria in the bending of the Arm, or that between the Thumb and Fore-finger, or let the Noſe bleed. If you firſt open the Saphæna, and then that in the tip of the Noſe it doth wonders. Or open the two Cephalicks, or the two Veins in both little Toes, or them under the Tongue.

Againſt Apoſtems internal, open the Median.

Apoſtums of the Liver, ſee *Jecur* or *Hepar*.

Apoſtums and pains of the Kidneys, Loins, Thighs, Hips, Bladder, open the Veins

Veins under both Knees.

Arthritick, Articular, or Joynt-pains, open first the Basilick, then the Saphena, or Sciatica Vein; and the right Basilick, if it be on the right side, and the left, if on the left.

It it be in the Hand, open the Sciatica on the same side, or the Ham-vein.

Against Asthma, open the Median on the right side, if it be from Blood, if from Vapors on the left side, or the two veins on each side the Neck; or open the veins under the Tongue, or the Basilick, or internal Vein in the Arm.

Auditus or Hearing to quicken, open the beating Vein, or that on both sides the Nose.

Aurium dolores, or diseases of the Ear, open the Veins in the Temples, or first the Cephalick on the contrary side, and then on the same side.

If Blood flow out of the Ears, open the Cephalica on the contrary side. If there be an Ulcer, open the hearing Vein, or about the Ear. If Inflammation and Almonds, open that under the Ear. If there be noise or deafness begun, open the vein about the Ear.

Against *Axillarum tumorem*, or Swelling

ling in the Armpits, open the inward vein of the left Arm, if it swel not, to the bending of the Arm.

B.

Bilious or Cholerick Humors, are evacuated by opening the internal Vein in the Arm.

Bilis atra or Melancholy, by the inward Vein on the left Arm.

C.

Against *Calculus* or Stone in the Kidneys, open the Sciatica Vein, or Saphena in the Ankle on both Feet.

Calculus or Stone in the Bladder, open the Saphena's.

Calor or Natural heat abounding, open the Vein by the Thumb.

In Diseases *Capitis*, or of the Head both internal and external, open the humerary Vein, or Cephalick in the right Arm; if on the right side and the left, if on the left, or that between the Thumb, and the Fore-finger, or the Nose, or the Vein under the Chin. Or that under the Tongue, or the external Jugular *Vena puppis*, or the Cephalick of the left

Hand, or thoſe of the Temples, or the Salvatella, for pain before in the Head, open that in the middle of the Forehead, for Feavers with Headach, open the Median. For old Headach, the frontal vein or the Arteries behind the Ears, or the Temple Veins. In Catarrhs, open *Vena puppis*, or thoſe under the Tongue, or that in the Noſe, or about the Ears. External Jugular, or thoſe on both ſides of the Noſe, or the four Palate veins. Againſt heavineſs, or pain behind the Head, open the Frontal Vein. Againſt Ulcers and Scabs in the Head, open the Noſe Vein, or in the Temples, or about the Ears. Againſt Trembling, Giddineſs and Pain, open the Vein in the Hollow of the Ear. Againſt Melancholy, open that between the Thumb and the Fore-finger on the right Hand.

Againſt *Carus*, firſt open the Head, then the black or Median Vein.

Caſus or Impoſthumes by fals, open the Baſilick.

Cephalæa or old Headach, open the Forehead vein, or them behind the Ears.

Cerebri paſſiones, or Diſeaſes of the Brain, open the Veins in the Neck or the Salvatellas or Spleen Veins, Noſe Veins, or frontal Vein.

Againſt

Againſt Cogitations fantaſtick, open the Vein in the Forehead.

Cholerick Blood, open the two Veins in the little Toes.

Cholerick heat that between the thumb and the right Fore-finger, or both.

Cholick, the right Baſilick.

Collum or Neck ulcerated, the Vein about the Ear, if ſwollen the Thumb vein.

Againſt Diſeaſes

Cordis of the Heart.

In all Paſſions, the Median Salvatella and the Artery. Trembling and Palpitation, the internal Vein of the left Arm, the Saphena, and then the Baſilick, thirdly apply Cupping-glaſſes to the left Shoulders. In Repletion, open the right Baſilick, in Vapors, open the left Baſilick, in oppreſſion of the Heart, the Median, in Apoſthums, the Baſilick or the Artery.

Againſt Diſeaſes

Coſtarum of the Ribs, open the Median pricking in the ſhort Ribs the Salvatella.

Coxendicum of the Hips, the Saphena and Sciatica.

Crudities, the inward Veins in both Arms.

In Diſeaſes

Crurum of the Legs.

Heavineſs, the Ham or Sciatica Vein. Pain and Apoſthume, the Veins in the great Toes, the Hams and Saphena. In Swelling, the Saphena. In Inflammations of the Legs, the Arm Veins.

D.

In *Dilirum* or Doting, open the humerary in the Arm, or the Vein between the Thumb and the Fore-finger, or the Noſe.

In Diſeaſes

Dentium

Of the Teeth, open the Cephalick on the contrary ſide, the Palate Vein, firſt the Shoulder Veins, then under the Hips. Thoſe behind the Ears, under the tongue. If the lower Teeth ach, that under the Chin, in pain and putrefaction, that between the Chin and under the Lip.

In *Diarrhœa*, open the left Baſilick.

In Diaphragma.

Inflamed and ulcerated, open the inward Vein on the left Arm. And in all Diſeaſes below the Diaphragma, the Baſilick, and above, the Cephalick.

In Dolor

Or pain of the Kidneys, Loins, Feet, Thighs,

Thighs, Bladder, open the Ham Vein: of the Back, firſt the Baſilick then the Sciatick. If there be Plethory, in the Joynts and Feet, the Ham Vein. See *Articulorum dolor* or Joynt-pain.

In Dyſentery, open the Liver-vein on the right ſide if there be Repletion.

In Dyſpnœa, open the Gindegi in the Neck.

E

In *Elephantiaſis* or Leproſie, open the Salvatella on the contrary ſide, and then the Ham Vein or Sciatica.

In *Empyema*, open the black Veins on that ſide.

In Hepatis

Or Liver-diſeaſes, open Baſilica or Salvatella on the right Hand in a Sanguine Impoſthume, the Baſilick or Cephalick, or Saphena on the ſame ſide, or the right Baſilica. See *Jecur.*

In Epilepſie or Falling-ſickneſs, open firſt the Saphena then the Cephalick, thirdly that under the Tongue. Alſo the Ham or Ankle vein, or left Hand Cephalick, or left Salvatella.

In *Eriſipelas*, open that between the Thumb and fore-finger in the right hand.

F

In Diſeaſes of the Face, as flux and other paſſions, that in the Forehead. In Tumors, Knobs, Redneſs, open the Palate-vein and Cephalick on both Hands. In Leproſie, Redneſs, Puſtles, that under the Chin, the frontal. Thoſe behind the Ears, the two Veins in the firſt Joynt of the great Toe, that Palate Veins. In Redneſs Puſtles, Spots and ill Colour, the Frontal. In deformity, Foulneſs, Spots, Scabs, Puſtles. And either Vein in the little Toe, that behind the Ear or in the Temples, under the Chin or Tongue.

In all Feavers, the Salvatella on the left Hand, or both, or both Cephalicks.

In Feavers, Synoch the internal right Arm-vein. In Women with Child, the Saphena and Ham in a burning peſtilent Feaver. Tertian, Quotidian, Intermitting, and Semitertian, the inward Vein of the right Arm. In all Quartans, the inward Vein in the left Arm.

In Fiſtulaes, the Lip-veins.

In Fluxes, with Plethory, the Cephalick on the right Hand, and that in the Arm

Arm first, and then that in the Ham, as Sciatica, also the black Vein, Head-vein under the Tongue. When the feet have water, the Sciatica, or that under the little Toe. The Nose, the Saphena on the same side, and the Cephalick. In a flux of the Belly of blood not excoriating, open the black Vein or the Basilick. If it be from the Veins of the upper Guts, open the Basilick or Salvatella, on the same side, or the Axillares under the Belly.

In *Flatus* or Wind of the Belly, the cephalick.

In *Fœtor* or Stink and Putrefaction of the Teeth or Gums, that in the Chin and lower Lip.

G

In *Genitalium morbis*, or Diseases of the Privities, the Sciatica, Popletica or Saphena.

In Gums diseased, first the Humerary, then under the Lips and Tongue. If imposthumed, first the Cephalick, then the Lips. If Pain, or Imposthume, or Ulcers, open the Veins in the Neck or Lips. In Putrefaction, Stink, Ulcer, Inflammation, that between the Lips and Chin, or that in the corner of both Lips.

In Gibbosity, the Basilick.
In Gonorrhœa, the Basilick.
In Diseases.

Guttaris of the Throat swollen &c. the veins of the Palate under the tongue, the Jugulars.

In passions of the
Gurgulion or Weasand the two under the tongue.

H.

Hæmorrhoids, to open them the Saphena, Ham, Sciatica or Ankle-vein.

Hemorrhoids to stop, that in the Arm called Basilic right or left, the left Salvatella is better, the Lip-veins or that in the Nose.

In *Hemicrania* the Cephalick, Temple-veins, or behind the Ears, the Frontal, the veins behind the Head.

Humerorum morbis, or diseases of the Shoulder that on the top of the Arm, in tumor; the left internal, unless it reach to the Elbow.

In humors crude: the internal vein on both Arms.

In *Hpdrops* or Dropsie: the two Ham-veins, or that under the Prepuce in general swelling: or the Cephalick if it be Wind.

In

In Hypochondries diſtempered the Salvatella on the right hand.

I.

In Jaundies yellow, the right Salvatella whether a Feaver or no: or the baſilick Jaundies black, the left baſilick, and then the Salvatella.

In Jecoris morbis *or diſeaſes of the Liver.*

The Salvatella on the left hand, the baſilick on the right in an Impoſthume: ſee Apoſthume by fall or ſtroak, the Baſilick on the other ſide, or the ſame in a Phlegmatick Impoſthume, the right Baſilick, or on the ſame ſide in obſtruction. Firſt th black vein, then the Baſilick, and right Salvatella.

In Inflammation of it in the inward Vein of the right Arm.

In Impetigo the frontal.

Inflammations, firſt in the Arm if that doth not prevail, then in the Ham or foot: If it be a light Inflammation, open the Vein beneath on the ſame ſide.

In Inflammations, under the Reins open the inward vein of the Arm on the ſame ſide.

Of

Of the Fundament, Privities, Bladder, Groyns, Thighs, open the upper veins in the Arm.

Inflammation of the Groyn the upper vein in the Arms.

Insania or Madness, the Humerary vein in the Arm, the Cephalick or the Nose, *Vena puppis* or in the cavity of the Ear, or in the crown of the Head, or in the Frontal.

Joynts pain and Diseases, see *Arthritis.*

Ischias or Sciatica, the Sciatica-vein.

L.

In *Lachrimæ* tears or flux of the Eyes, open the Temples, the Humerary on the same side, or that Vein in the great corner of the Eye. see *Oculus* or Eye.

Lactis abundantia or Milk abounding, first the Saphena, then scarifie the Thighs and open the Basilick.

Lassitude or lazineſs of Limbs, the Ham-veins.

Laterum dolor or side-pain the Gindegi or Median.

Lentigo, the tip of the Nose, or that in the Lips, or under the Chin.

Leprosie

Leproſie, the frontal or Gindegi in the Neck.

To lighten the body and mind, the vein of the Prepuce.

To lighten the feet and legs, the Ham-vein.

In Diſeaſes.

Linguæ.

Of the Tongue, In Impoſthumes, Tumors, firſt the Cephalick on the right ſide, then the Lip-veins or under the tongue. In ſlowneſs or hinderance of ſpeech, the vein under the Tongue, or when it is ſwollen the veins under it, or the Cephalick.

Lipothymia or ſwounding, the frontal.

Lippitude or Bleareyedneſs and rednes, &c. open the veins between the Thumb and fore-finger, or the Cephalick of the left hand, or in the tip of the Noſe, or in the Temples, or in the corners of the Eyes.

Loyns pained and other Diſeaſes, both the Hams, the Median, the Saphena, both the great Toe-veins, and the Sciatica.

M.

In *Mammillarum* or Pap-diſeaſes, open

pen the Vein under the Chin. When the Paps are ſwollen or impoſthumated, the Saphena.

Madneſs; firſt the Baſilick, then the Median or Saphena, the Cephalick, or humerary in the Arm, in the Noſe, ſee *Inſania* or Madneſs.

In Mother-diſeaſes, open the Salvatella in the left hand, the Sciatica or Saphena. When there is an Ulcer or Impoſthume, open firſt the Baſilica, then the Saphena. When there are clefts, the left baſilick or left Saphena. When a Cancer, firſt the baſilica, then the Saphena. In an Inflammation, open the Ham or Ankle-vein. When there is Itch, open firſt the Median, then the Baſilica. When it is diſcolored upwards, open the Saphena. When fallen down, the Baſilica. When it is ſuffocated, the Saphena or Ham-vein: to purge and cleanſe the Mother, open the Saphena.

Maxillarum affectibus or in diſeaſes of the Jaws, firſt open the humerary veins, then under the Lip and the Veins of the Palate.

In the Diſeaſes of the under Jaw and Mandible, open that under the Tongue: when

when they are ſwollen, open the Gindegi and the veins above the Ears.

Melancholy, open the right Cephalick or the left vein of the Back, the left Baſilick, or firſt the black vein, then the baſilick or Foot-vein.

Memory to repair and keep it open, the veins behind the Ears, or the Noſe-vein.

Menſtrua or Terms to provoke, the Saphena and that behind the Clavicula or the Knee-vein, or that in the Ham: or firſt open the baſilick, then both the Saphenaes, or open one one day and the other the next, and take four ounces; or open the vein in the great Toe, or that in the little Toe, or the Sciatica vein.

To ſtop them open the Baſilica.

Miſtus ſanguinis or piſſing of Blood, open the Baſilick and Saphena, or the Cephalick, if it bleed from the bladder, Liver, or Spleen: if bleeding come from Reins, Kidnies, or back, open the Saphena.

Mole, open the Saphena often.

Morphew, open the Frontal, or vein in the Noſe, or that under the Chin.

N.

Noſtrils bleeding, open the Saphena on the ſame ſide, then the Cephalick, in Bothor or Itch open the Noſe-vein in an Ulcer the Saphena, if the Terms or Hemorrhoids begin to flow, if not open the Cephalick and Noſe-vein, or that under the Chin: if they ſtick open, the Cephalick and then the Noſe-vein.

Nerves when weak, the Ham-vein.

Nyctalops, the Cephalick or lachrymal veins in the Noſe, then in the Temples, or the Arteries behind the Ears.

O.

Occiput or the hinder part of the Head pained, open the vein under the Tongue, the *Vena puppis*, or of the neck.

Oculi the Eyes, in their Diſeaſes, open the upper Vein in in the Arm, thoſe in the Temples, that in the Forehead, or under the Thumb, or firſt the Cephalick, then the Frontal, or in the corners of the Eyes. In pain or dim ſight, open the great Toe vein, or them in the corners of the Eyes by the Noſe: in ſpots of the

Eyes

Eyes and redneſs, the Noſe-vein, in Lippitude, Catarracts, Clouds, Dimneſs, Moiſture, &c. open the Temple-veins on both ſides, the right Cephalick, both Veins in the great corners of the Eyes. In heavineſs, open the Frontal, in redneſs, the Noſe, in heat and pricking, thoſe in the corners of the Eyes.

In Tears, Defluxion and Moiſture, the humerary on the ſame ſide, or that in the great corner of the Eye, both Cephalicks, both the Temple-veins, and that of the Noſe.

In Lippitude, that between the thumb and the fore-finger in both hands, the Noſe-vein, and both the Temples, both the veins, and in the great corners of the Eyes neer the Noſe, the left Cephalick: in Tumor or Ulcer, both the veins between the Thumb and the fore-finger, both the great Toe veins, and that in the middle of the Forehead: in Inflammation and ſalt Tears, open the humerary on the ſame ſide, or that in the great corner of the Eye.

Omnes humores or all humors, to purge and cure all Diſeaſes. If the blood offend, open the Median.

In all Diſeaſes of Nutritive members,

open

open the Sciatica or Saphena.

In all Diſeaſes above the Diaphragma, open the Cephalick.

In all Diſeaſes in parts under the Diaphragma, the Baſilick.

Ophthalmy, the Cephalick in the contrary hand; if there be Plethory, firſt the oppoſite Baſilick, then the Cephalick, or firſt the Saphena on the ſame ſide if the matter be little and a flux, the Cephalick on the ſame ſide, alſo the Temple-veins, or them in the great Toe, or between the Thumb and forefinger, or the Arteries behind the Ears.

Orifice of the the Stomach pained, the Artery is to be opened.

Oris or Mouth-evils, the Tongue-veins, in pain, the Palate-vein; ſtink, that under the Chin, or that between the Chin and the Lip, or that in the hollow of the Ears: in Impoſthumes and Ulcers, firſt the Cephalick, then the Lip-veins, and under the Tongue.

P.

Palpebræ or Eyebrows if Scabby, the Cephalick or Lachrymal veins, or of the Temples, if thick, the Cephalick.

Palpitation

Palpitation of the Heart: the inward veins of the left Arm.

Pannus the Temple-veins, and the two Arteries behind the Ears.

Palſie: both the veins in the little toes, or that under the Tongue.

Parotis: that under the Ear.

Pectoris of the Breaſt: the Baſilick on the left Arm, the Neck veins, or the two under the Tongue.

To cleanſe the breaſt: open the ſalvatella.

Pedum of Feet, in all pains open the Ham vein, or in the little Toes, when ſwollen and red, the Ham and ſciatica-veins. In itch or ſcabs, the two great toe veins.

Peripneumony: the baſilick oppoſite, if the pain reach to the Throat, Breaſt or Arm, open the internal vein on the ſame ſide.

Percuſſion or ſtroak cauſing impoſthume: the Baſilick.

Peſtilent Feaver: the right Arms inward vein.

Plague, if it be in the Neck: open behind the Ears, if in the Cervix, the Cephalick in the Arm or Thumb. If in the Chin or Forehead, the veins under the Tongue.

If in the Head, Shoulder, Breaſt, the Median.

If in the Arms, Ribs, Breaſts, Armpits, the Baſilick, Median and ſalvatella.

If in the Thigh, the ſaphena.

If in the Knees, Shins or Ankles, the ſciatica vein.

If in the Loins and Feet: open the Palſie vein near the little Toe.

Phrenſie, firſt the Hand Cephalick, or the Saphena which is better, then the Forehead: but take heed that he move not much in, or after bleeding, or the humerary, or between the Thumb and fore-finger, or in the Noſe.

Phthiſis or Conſumption, firſt the left Baſilick, then the Salvatella.

Pleuriſie, the oppoſite Baſilick, at the beginning when the matter flows, when there is plenitude; or firſt open the Saphena, and then the Baſilick. If it be in the right ſide, open the right Saphena, when there is but little plenitude, or when the matter is flowed, then open on the ſame ſide, or the Gindegi and Median. If the pain reach to the Throat, Papps or Arm, open the internal Vein on the ſame ſide.

Plethory, when no part is affected a-

ny

any Vein may be opened with benefit.

In Plethory, that maketh diſeaſes from unknown cauſes, open the Liver-vein in the right Arm.

Plethory of crude humors in internal Veins in both Arms.

Plethory from Terms ſtopt, the Saphena.

Plethory great with Defluxion, firſt the Veins in the Arm: and if that will not do, the Leg or Foot-veins.

Plethory of Melancholy, the inward Vein in the left Arm.

Plethory of Choler, the inward Vein in the right Arm.

Podagra or Foot-gout, firſt the Baſilick, the then Arthritick or Saphena: and the right Baſilick, if it be in the right Foot, if in the left, the left; alſo the Ham vein. See *Arthritis*.

Podex inflamed, the upper Veins in the Arm.

Prægnantes or Women with Child, bleed about the fifteenth week, again when they open again about the twenty ſixth week, open the Hepatick againſt the little finger. *Andrenatus* allows to Plethorick women with child, bleeding in the ſecond, third or fourth month, but

not in the eighth or ninth month.

Priapiſm, firſt the black Vein, then the Baſilick.

Pudendi or Privities, the Saphena, the Genital-vein, Sciatica, Ham-vein, or the Veins above the Pecten. When there is Ulcer or Tumor, open the great Toe veins. See *Virga*.

Puerpuræ or Women with Child in feavers, open the Saphena and Ham-vein.

Pulmonum or Diſeaſes in the Lungs, the Median, the Veins under the Tongue, the inward Vein in the left Arm, the Salvatella. In Impoſthums of the Lungs, the Gindegi.

Punction or pricking under the ſmall Ribs, the Salvatella.

Pupil of the Eye dilated, the Cephalick or lachrymal Veins, and the Temples.

Q

Quartan Ague, the inward Vein in the left Arm.

Quotidian daily, intermitting, and ſeminary, the inward Vein of the right Arm.

R

Rhagades or Clefts of the Womb, open the Baſilick in the left Hand, or the Saphena in the left Foot. *Rau-*

Raucedo or Hoarsness, the Gindegi, the two Veins on both sides the Throat near the Neck.

Reins, in all Diseases, the left Salvatella, the Veins in the Knees, the Vein in the Glans of the Yard. In pain present or to come, the right Basilick, then both Saphenaes. In plenitude, the Ham-vein or Ankle. In obstruction, the Basilick often, then the Saphena. To evacuate and mundifie, the Sciatica, to strengthen the Veins between the Loins and Buttocks. In inflammation, the inward vein of the right Arm, if the right Kidney, suffer in the left, if the left Scabs, the Basilick. Apostems and Ulcers, the common vein if there be Repletion: or the Basilick on the same side, if humors offend, or the Cephalick, if the matter be above. Or the Saphena on the same side, and the Ham-vein. In the Stone, the four veins above the Pecten, or the Sciatica.

Rheum: the Palate vein.

Rheum upon the Eyes sharp: the temporal Arteries must be opened.

S

Sanguinis in blood abounding and unclean:

clean: open the Basilick or right Salvatella, or the little Toe when it is hot and cholerick: open both little Toe-veins. When there is Melancholy: open the veins between the Loins and Buttocks.

Scab or Itch: open both little Toe-veins.

Sciatica: the Sciatica vein on the same side, Saphena or Ham vein.

Speech hindered: the veins under the Tongue.

Sleep profound, first the Cephalick, then the Median.

Spatula or Shoulder diseases: open the vein in the top of the Arm.

Spiration with difficulty and the like: that under the Tongue, the Median and Salvatella.

Spiration or breathing parts pained in Feavers: open the inward Vein in the Arm.

In Spleen diseases: open the inward Vein in the left Arm, Gindegi; first the left Basilick, then the Salvatella, or the Sciatica and Saphena.

Spondil Diseases: the Vein in the top of the Arm.

Spitting of blood: the Saphena, with Ulcers, the inward Vein on the left arm.

Spitting

Spitting of blood from Terms stopt: open the Basilick twice or thrice, or the Saphena once.

Spitting of matter: the black vein on the same side.

In Sterility or Barrenness from moisture: both Saphena's.

Stomach passions: the Median, Basilick, and the vein of the under Lip.

Stomach Imposthume: the right hand Basilick, if Plethory be first the Saphena, then the Basilick or Median.

Stomachs evil Complexion with matter: the black vein, if there be Plethory.

Stomachs Orifice hurt the salvatella.

Strangury: the two veins on the sides of the Pecten.

Stupour: first the Basilick, then the Cephalick, then that vein that is proper to the nummed Member.

Subet from blood: first the Cephalick, then the black vein.

Synanche or Quinzie: first the Humeraries under the Tongue, or both Cephalicks, then the Gindegi.

Syncope or Swounding: the vein in the Forehead.

Synoch Feaver simple and putrid: the inward vein of the right Arm.

T

In *Tabes* or Conſumption: the inward left vein. See *Phthiſis*.

Teneſmus: the right Baſilick, or the left, if there be repletion of blood.

Tertian burning, peſtilent, quotidian, conſtant or intermitting, and ſemitertian: open the inward vein in the right Arm.

Teſticles or the Stones, to empty the ſaphena. In diſeaſes of them, both the veins on the ſides of the Pecten, or that in the Knee. In pain, the ſaphena. Tumor and inflation, both ſaphenaes, the ſciatica, the Groyn-vein, both great Toe veins. In impoſthumes of the ſtones, the right Hand veins, if pain or impoſthume be in the right ſide, after that the ſaphena on the ſame ſide, if the impoſthume be on both ſides, in both Hands. In a wound of the Teſticles: the Baſilick, eſpecially if there be repletion.

Thorax or Breaſt: open the internal Cephalick of the left Arm. See *Peſtus* or Breaſt.

Tibiæ or Legs pained: the Ham or ſciatica vein

Trembling of Heart: the ſaphena then the

the Baſilick, thirdly apply Cupping-glaſſes to the left ſhoulder. In repletion, open the right baſilick, in vapors the left.

In *Triſtitia* or Sadneſs: the Cephalick.

Tumors of all ſorts: the Groyn vein and Cephalick.

Tumors in the Armpits or ſhoulders: the inward vein of the left Arm:

Tumors of Tongue and Jaws: the right Cephalick.

Tuſſis or Cough: the Cephalick, if matter fals, or the black vein, if there be matter contained, or the baſilick, if the Liver being hot cauſe it, or the ſaphena, if the Terms be ſtopt.

If blood be coughed up: open the inward vein on the left Arm.

V

In *Varices*: open the ſciatica, ſaphena or Ham vein.

Venter or Belly diſeaſes: the baſilick. In Belly flux. See *Diarrhœa* or *Fluxus*.

In *Vertigo* or Megrim: the Cephalick, Ham or Ankle vein, or the Arteries behind the Ears.

Veſica or Bladder offended: open the veins on each ſide the privities or ſaphena.

If

If it be impoſthumed: the left baſilick or left ſalvatella.

If inflamed: the upper veins in the arm.

If a Stone in the bladder. See *Calculus.*

In *Virgæ* or the Yard diſeaſes: the ſciatica, ſaphena, Ham, the four veins above the Pecten, the baſilick on the ſame ſide. In inflammation, open the upper veins in the Arm. Tumor or Ulcer, both the great Toe veins.

Viſus or Sight weakned from many ſpirits: firſt open the baſilick, then the Cephalick. if there be great repletion, take firſt the ſaphena. If it be from the ſpleen, open the left Cephalick. See *Oculus.*

Vomica or Impoſthumes: open the two veins in the little Toes.

Vomiting the Head, or black vein, or baſilick, when there is Choler. If blood abound, open the left baſilick or the ſaphena, if the Liver cauſe it, open the right ſide baſilick.

Voice hurt: the ſalvatella or veins under the Tongue.

Urin difficult, the baſilick and then the ſaphena, or the veins on both ſides the priviries. See *Mictus* or Piſſing.

In *Uteri malis* or diſeaſes of the womb, open

open the salvatella of the left Hand, sciatica or saphena. In inflamations of it, open the Ham or Ankle veins.

Uvula fallen: open the right Cephalick or Basilick, if there be Repletion.

APHORISMES
TO BE
Observed in Bloodletting.

Hippocrates his Aphorismes concerning Phlebotomy.

IF the Vessels be emptied as they should be, it doth good; and the Patient likes it wel, if otherwise not. Therefore consider the Climate, Time and Age, and Diseases, whether you ought to bleed or no.

All diseases by repletion, are cured by Evacuation or Blood-letting, if large and vio-

violent, or much at the nose.

If any be dumb on the sudden, open the vein in the right arm. A Woman with child will miscarry upon bleeding, and the sooner as her child is older.

In acute diseases open a vein, when the disease is vehement, and the patient in his youth, and strong.

The veins behind the Ears being opened, cause barrenness.

If you will let blood, by reason there is blood gathered together, to turn it from the place, do it at a great distance from the part afflicted. The opening of the veins beneath in the Groyns, Thighs, Legs and Ankles, maketh men unfruitful. It is good for a man to bleed sometimes: the time of bleeding begins at *February*, and again at *September*.

The Aphorismes of *Galen*, concerning Bleeding.

THere are three Considerations in Blood-letting, the vehemency of the disease, the youth of the Patient, and the strength of the Faculty.

Nor

Nor too yong, nor too old are to be let blood.

They need no blood-letting that have any natural evacuation.

Many need bleeding after long Diſeaſes by the three conſiderations mentioned.

We bleed when there is no fulneſs, when there is great pain, or in a Fracture or diſlocation, or any contraction in a Joynt.

Bleeding requires ſtrength agreeable to the evacuation.

It is not good to bleed often in one year.

When you let blood, keep off far from the Artery.

Bleeding and Water-drinking are chief remedies of conteining Feavers.

When you wil cure obſtructions firſt open a Vein though there be no fulneſs.

Neceſſity allows and commands blood-letting at any time or hour.

It is a good Remedy in continual Feavers to let blood til they faint, if the Patient be ſtrong.

Two hours after bleeding the Patient may eat.

In bleeding in continual Feavers conſider not the number of the daies, but only the ſtrength.

If

If at the time of bleeding the Terms chance to flow, or the Hæmorrhoids, observe it, and if the quantity voided be sufficient, leave the whole business to Nature and that flux, but otherwise bleed a little.

These are the inconveiencies that follow, loss of too much blood, Faintness, worse habit of body, a colder temper, discoloring of the whole body, and falling into long deadly Diseases.

In all Feavers bleed at the first if the Patient be strong.

It is lawful by bleeding to evacuate superfluities in a Feaver.

In a Phlegmon of the Liver, the blood that flows thicker must be let out by opening the internal vein in the right Arm.

In a Phrenzy and Lethargy, bleed at first coming of it.

In a Carbuncle bleed til they faint.

In great Diseases, alwaies bleed, but with respect to the age and the strength.

You must bleed plentifully in a Lassitude with a Phlegmon, sometimes til they faint.

After bleeding you must not presently refresh the Patient.

Abstain

Abſtain from bleeding when the blood is good and little, and other humors are abundant; but when it is contrary let blood.

If you forbear bleeding by reaſon of the age or for fear, let the Patient purge the more.

To open the Hæmorrhoids, or provoke Terms, or open the Ankle-vein, and then purge is good with bleeding in the Arm.

When blood abounds, it muſt not preſently be let out: for faſting, ſlender diet, looſneſs of belly, or purging, or bathing often, or exerciſe alone, or much rubbing wil abate it.

After the opportunity of bleeding is paſſed, other evacuations are dangerous when there are excrements either in the Brain or the Inſtruments of the Spirits.

Bleeding muſt be at the beginning of Diſeaſes, and ſomtimes purging.

Bleeding is a common way to cure diſeaſes by repletion.

Bleeding whatſoever, or whereſoever or howſoever done, equally evacuateth the whole body.

The

The Aphoriſms of Cornelius Celſus *out of his* Book 2. Chap. 9.

THere is ſcarce a Diſeaſe in which bleeding is not allowed.

It is an old cuſtom to let blood yong men and women not with Child.

But not Children and old folks, and Women with Child, for the Ancients thought the firſt and laſt age could not endure this kind of help, and were perſwaded that if a Woman with Child ſhould be let blood, ſhe would abort: but after this, Cuſtom hath ſhewed that it is otherwiſe; for it is not matterial what age the party is of, or what is in the body, but what ſtrength the Patient is of.

Therefore if a Youth be weak, or if the woman be not with Child, and be alſo weak; it is not good to let blood, for ſo the ſtrength that remains wil be taken away: but a ſtrong Boy or old Man,

Man, and a hearty strong Woman with Child may be cured by bleeding according to *Celsus*.

But the Physitian may be deceived if unskilful, because in those ages there is less strength.

A Woman with Child hath need of strength after her cure, not only for her self but to sustain the Child.

The chief art is to consider the strength of a Child, old Man, or Woman with Child.

There is difference to be observed between a fat and a lean body, a strong and a weak.

The thin bodies have more blood, the full bodies have more flesh.

They endure the loss of blood better, and a fat man is sooner disturbed with it if it be too much.

Therefore the strength of the body is better to be found by the Veins than the Form.

Nor are these only to be considered; but the Disease, what kind it is, whether abundance or want of matter hurteth, whether the body be corrupt or sound.

For if the matter be wanting, or be found, that is another thing: but if it

offend in plenty or be corrupt, it can no way be better helped than by bleeding.

Therefore in a vehement Feaver when the body is red, and the veins are ſwollen bleeding is required.

But if the Feaver be vehement, and you let blood in the height of it, you kill the Patient.

Therefore expect a remiſſion: if it decreaſeth not, but hath ceaſed to decreaſe and you hope for no remiſſion, then though it be worſe bleeding then before, avoid not the opportunity.

Sometimes make two daies work of it, if there be neceſſity, for it is better firſt to refreſh the Patient, and then to do it throughly, then to ſpend all the ſtrength at once.

If you bleed for the whole body, open the arm, if for a part, bleed in that part, or near it. But this cannot be done every where, but in the Temples, Arms, or about the Ankles.

Some ſay that blood muſt be drawn far off from the part affected. For that will divert the courſe of the matter, and take away that which offendeth.

But that is falſe. For it emptieth the neareſt part firſt, and blood flows thither from

from the remote while it bleeds: when it is ſtopt it will not be drawn. And experience ſhews, that if the Head be broken, that it is beſt to bleed in the Arm.

If there be a fault in the ſhoulder, the contrary Arm is to be blooded, becauſe if there be any evil, the part that is affected will ſooner receive it. Somtimes blood is diverted when it breaks out in one part, and you let blood in an other. And it ceaſeth to flow by applying things that ſtop to the part, firſt bleeding, and giving it another vent.

Though bleeding be eaſie to an Artiſt, yet is it hard to an ignorant perſon. For the vein is joyned to the Arteries and the Nerves to them. Therefore if the Lancet touch the Nerve, there is ſtretching of the Nerve, which his grievous.

But an Artery cut, neither grows together, nor will be healed, but ſometimes cauſeth a violent flux, but if a Vein be cut, the heads or orifices being preſſed down the blood ſtoppeth.

If the Lancet be fearfully applied, it only cuts the Skin and not the Vein.

The Vein muſt be cut in the middle out of which when blood flows you muſt obſerve the color and habit of body; for if blood

blood be thick and black, it is bad and fit to be loft.

If it be red and ſhining, it is ſound, and the loſs of it (inſtead of profit) hurteth, therefore it muſt be ſtopt.

But theſe things cannot happen to a Phyſician that knows what Body ought to looſe Blood.

If it be all black, let it often out, and bleed not again, if you have enough before fainting.

Tie up the Arm with a Pledget dipt in cold water, and open the vein with your nail the next day, for the new Eſcar will eaſily come off, and it will bleed again.

But whether it be in the firſt or ſecond day, that blood which firſt was thick and black, begins to wax red and clear, there is enough taken; therefore let the Vein be preſently bound up, and kept ſo till there be a ſtrong Eſchar which will quickly be in a Vein. This *Celſus*.

THE APORISMES OF Arnoldus de Villa nova *out of his Book of the Regiment of Health.*

AFter Bathing, or Venery, or great Exer-

Exercise, bleed not by any means.

And also after a long sickness.

They which serve in hot houses, and take great pains in their calling to resolve the Body, must not be let blood.

Bleed not in very hot nor very cold Weather.

The Spring and Autumn are best times to let blood in.

Bleed not in a pestilent Air, cloudy, or stormy Weather, or when the South-wind blows.

In Summer bleed at eight in the morning, in Winter at noon.

Let young men bleed in the first quarter of the Moon, and old in the last.

Sanguine men must bleed in the first quarter, Cholerick in the second, Phlegmatick in the third, and Melancholick in the fourth.

If the Moon be in a sign with a evil aspect, or to any member, bleed not in that member.

In *Aries*, bleed the Head, in *Gemini*, the Arms, in *Cancer*, the Median, in *Sagittarius*, the Thigh, in *Aquarius*, the Legs and Thighs, and in *Pisces*, the Feet. The other parts are safe at any time.

If the Moon be in *Taurus*, *Virgo*, *Capricorn*,

corn, it is bad to let blood, if in *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, *Piſces*, indifferent, if in *Aries*, *Libra*, *Sagittarius* or *Aquarius* it is good.

Let Drunkards and Gluttons, and thoſe that are filled to loathing, abſtain from Bleeding.

If any want Blood-letting, and neglect it there wil be Impoſthumes inward and outward, the great and ſmall Scab, the Ring-worm, Synochus, Meazles, Apoplexy and Palſie, ſmall Pox and ſpitting of Blood, Quinzy, Plague, ſudden Death and Leproſie, and generally all ſickneſs of much Blood or corruption of Blood: and they that are inclinable to ſuch Diſeaſes, let them not neglect phlebotomy.

There are many evils by bleeding unreaſonably. From often bleeding come Obſtructions, Dropſies, Age haſtneth on, the Appetite decaies and Stomach, weakneſs of Heart and Liver, Trembling and Palſie, and weakneſs of all virtues both Natural and Animal.

He that is very muſculous and fleſhy, by accident, and he that is extenuated, and they which uſe to diet that breeds much blood, and live in idleneſs and pleaſure, and dwell in Countries where

there

there is little resolution, and that eat much flesh roasted, and drink sweet Wines, and use Baths, and no copulation, and exercise little, are more to bleed than others, and they who fast and eat melancholick meats are to bleed less.

When Phleboromy is used to evacuate and in a place near the Disease or the part where it is, then the first blood ought to be worse than the second, and the second then the third, and if the contrary happen, there is stil need of bleeding and Physick. But in some bodies that need little bleeding, it often happens that the first is better than the second, and then you may bleed again presently.

Before bleeding it is good to exercise, move and watch to make it move better. The Member to bleed is to be rub'd and heated, and washed with warm Water, to make the Vein plainer and the blood freer.

The Chirurgeon must be young, expert, and of quick sight, not trembling or drunk.

If a weak-hearted Patient, or one very faint is to bleed, let him first eat Bread and drink astringent Wine.

They whose Blood is thick, immovable, and the Veins hidden, must be bathed some daies before, except the body be very plethorick.

Before bleeding let the Belly and Bladder be free.

In those that have an Impostthume bleed while the colour of it changeth: but when there is a simple plenitude without an Impostthume, expect not the change of blood, for the blood may be all a like, or good.

If the Blood be whitish and thin, lose but little.

In Summer and Spring bleed in the right side in Autumn and Winter in the left.

In a venemous matter, bleed on the same side.

When there is great necessity open the same Vein twice in a day, or when you have not taken enough.

If after the Vein is opened the blood will not flow, then it is good to cough and hawk, and clap the Patient upon the Shoulders.

Touch the Blood as it comes forth, if it be cold, stop it presently, and also if it be very hot and thin, for in both cases, you may fear swounding. Take

Take a drop of blood upon the Nail, if it flow off, and ſtand not firm, it is wateriſh, and muſt be preſently ſtopped

Or drop it into water, if it ſink, it is too thick, and if it diſperſe and ſwim, it is too watery, if it be in a mean, it is good.

After bleeding, Exerciſe not that day, but rejoyce at home, nor Bath that day, & uſe no Venery till the fourth day, nor ſleep in the day.

Conſider alſo the ſubſtance of the Blood, it is either melancholick, phlegmatick, ſanguine, pure, cholerick, or watery.

Melancholy is the dregs of blood, it is black, and in the bottom of the Poringer, and when there is too much of this, it is no good ſign, then we may judge that the Patient is ſad, envious, and curious, covetous, fearful and poor-ſpirited, ſuch muſt uſe things to clenſe and increaſe blood.

Flegm is white, ſlimy, unſavory, like whites of Egs, and it is in the blood next above the Melancholy, this muſt not be too much, and if there be much of it, we judge him to be flegmatick, naturally, ſleepy,

ſleepy, rude, and dull to action, and to ſpit much, but there ought to be more of this than of Melancholy.

Then follows pure blood, it ought to be of a purple colour, reddiſh or ruddy, of this there ought to be more, if there be much of it the Patient is ſanguine, and and free, amiable and cheerful, laughing and of a red colour, bold and bountiful.

Then follows Choler which is the froath of Blood, of a Saffron-colour, with glittering red, there ought to be leſs of this than of blood or flegm, and more than of melancholy.

If therefore there be a great quantity of this, we may judg the party cholerick, and by conſequence crafty, deceitful, wrathful, bold and prodigal, apt for action, watchful and ſubtile.

Moreover you muſt conſider the watery ſubſtance that ſwims at top when the blood is congealed, as whey when milk is curdled, and it is like Urine, if it be put into a Glaſs, and when this water is like the Urine of a ſound man whoſe blood it is, it is good, otherwiſe not.

And when this water is ſeparated more perfectly from the blood, the better it is,

and

and the better is the digeſtion and decoction in the Liver. And the contrary.

This water muſt be in the blood to make it thin, that it may paſs more free through the great Veins and ſmall, and ſo come to the members.

Therefore it is not good that blood ſhould be without this water.

For it wanted ſhew, drineſs and thickneſs of blood, this is in ſuch as faſt much, and watch, and eat dry and hot meats, and that ſtudy and exerciſe much, and in ſome that are wel.

Moreover it is not good that too much water be in the blood, for it would ſhew defect of digeſtion, either in reſpect of meat or drink, or in reſpect of the parts that cannot convert the meat into blood, and it ſhews alſo too much coldneſs and moiſtneſs of blood, and weakneſs of body.

Hence it is that they who have cold Stomachs, and Livers, and Veins, and eat cold and moiſt Meats, and much, and eſpecially drink much, and exerciſe little, and faſt not, nor watch, have ſuch blood.

Alſo in Blood there is a fleſhy Subſtance declining to white, for the Blood beginning to whiten in the Veins, becauſe they

the farther digeſtion to convert it into Members proceeds in whitning. This digeſtion begins in the great veins, and end in the ſmall with the Members of the third digeſtion, namely at the outward ſolid Members of the whole Body.

This Subſtance is fleſh-like, and appears manifeſtly in Blood after it is waſhed, and the fatter, moiſter, or more watery the Blood is, the leſs there is in it of this ſubſtance, and the thicker (except it exceed the temper) and leſs fat, and without water, the more of this fleſhy ſubſtance is to be ſeen.

Therefore from a great quantity of this white ſubſtance, is ſignified the good digeſtion in the Veins, and the pliableneſs of the Blood to turn into Members, eſpecially when you feel it with your hands. And when there are no great things contained in it, that are not hard, but will crumble with the fingers. For by ſuch there is ſignified an inclination to a Leproſie.

Moreover if thou wouldſt know the ſubſtance of the whole blood, cut it when it is congealed with a knife or thin ſtick, and if it reſiſt not but cut eaſily, it ſignifies the ſubtility of the blood; but if it divide

divide with difficulty, then it ſignifies ſlimineſs and groſſneſs of Blood.

And if Blood wil not be cut, though it be eaſily divided as it is in Oyl, and water and other moiſt things which are eaſily divided, though not cut, that blood is too thin, and that thinneſs argues want of digeſtion.

And when blood is eaſily pricked but not cut then it is ſlimie, and that blood is commonly flegmatick.

And when it is cut but with reſiſtance, then the blood is groſs, but not viſcous or clammy.

You muſt conſider alſo of the colour of blood for if in one part of the Poringer it appear of one colour, and in another of another colour, as in a Pigeons neck, it ſignifies diverſities of evil humors.

Therefore we muſt conſider the true fixed colour of the blood; it is red and purple, not dark red, and that argues good blood.

If it be a glittering red, it argues predominant choler, and alſo if it be like Saffron. If it be froathy, it ſhews wind. If it be white or livid, or blew, it ſignifies cold and predominant flegm, and eſpeci-

ally

ally if the blood be ſlimie, and there are other ſigns of flegm.

Theſe colours may come from burning, as appears in conſumptive and leprous perſons.

Green ſignifies burning, and ſpecially of choler.

Black and Blew, ſignifies natural melancholy, or that which is burnt.

You muſt alſo conſider the taſt, for it ought to be ſweet, if it be unſavory, it ſignifies flegm predominant, if bitter, choler, if ſower or brackiſh, melancholy and ſour flegm, if it be ſalt, it ſignifies ſalt flegm and aduſtion of humors.

The ſcent is alſo to be conſidered, if it be ſweet and pleaſant, it is good if it ſtink, it ſhews great putrefaction in the humors.

Moreover if blood drawn do quickly coagulate or congeal, it is too groſs, if it be long and ſlow to congeal, it is too thin and undigeſted.

If it be in a mean, the blood is indifferent.

APHORISMS of *Avicen*, *Rhaſis*, *Aetius*, *Montagnanus*, *Savanarola*, and *Damaſcen*, and others.

THey that uſe much Blood-letting in Youth, are cured after ſixty ſooner than others, and their natural heat is choaked, eſpecially if they are of a cold complexion.

They who dwel in the fourth or ſixt climate, may loſe more blood than they that live in the ſeventh, firſt, ſecond or third.

They who have weak Stomachs, and cold weak Hearts and Livers, and Cold, and have cold Diſeaſes, muſt not be let blood, nor melancholick perſons, except their veins be ſwollen. Nor pale, lean, ſtarved, or ſuch as eat melancholick food, nor ſuch as uſe too much Venery, nor ſuch as have a Dyſentery or Iliack, or are much bound in Belly, nor ſuch as have not bodies prepared, nor ſuch as are ſeventy, except they be ſtrong, and have broad ful veins, and uſed it, and when there is neceſſity.

At

At ſixty open not the Cephalick.

At fifty open not the Median.

At ſeventy take heed of opening the black vein.

It is good for phlegmatick perſons to open a Vein when the Moon is in *Aries* or *Sagittarius*

For Melancholick, when ſhe is in *Libra* or *Aquarius*.

For Cholerick, when ſhe is in *Cancer* or *Piſces*.

In the New and Full, abſtain from Phlebotomy.

Let Youths from fourteen to twenty five bleed in the firſt quarter.

From twenty five to thirty five, in the ſecond.

From thirty five to ſixty five, in the third quarter of the Moon.

Bleed in the morning when the Sun is riſen after an hour, two or more of ſleep.

After noon, open the Head, Hand, and Feet veins, and the Arms in the morning.

Let old and ſick people eat Broath and drink Wine an hour or two before.

They who ſweat eaſily and often want Blood-letting.

Uſual accuſtomed Bleeding is not to be omitted without danger.

After

After Bleeding, drink thin and good Wine: avoid Mead, Ale, Fiſh, and what breeds bad blood.

Bleeding when there is no neceſſity doth more hurt than good.

After Bleeding, avoid bad Air, eat white Bread, wel baked Veal, Hens, Chickens, Lamb, rear Eggs, and that which breeds good humors and blood, drink pure Wine cleer and thin, abſtain from Cheeſe, Milk, Herbs, Fiſh, Ale, and Meath, Anaer, Sadneſs and Copulation.

FINIS.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

OF CUPPING AND SCARIFYING, And diſeaſes cured thereby

The Time and Age of Cupping and Scarifying.

SCarifie not before four years old, nor after ſixty.
Cup not nor ſcarifie in the full or new Moon.

It is good when the Moon is in *Cancer*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Aquarius* and *Piſces*: but not in other ſigns. It is good in the ſecond or third hour of the day, and after an hour they may eat and drink.

Let the Body or part to be ſcarified, be

washed an hour, or half an hour with hot water before and rubbed.

It is good to use Cupping-glasses after Evacuation of the Body. For it is not good in Plethory, or to any part that hath a flegmon.

The Use and Profit of Cupping in General.

Cupping without Scarification.

Is good to turn an Imposthume from a a noble part to an ignoble or inferior part. To draw heat to a Member weakned by cold. Against the Cholick, if applied below or above the Navel. To take away pain. Against Dislocations. To draw out that which lieth deep to the skin outward. To evacuate wind and humors. To stop the flux and Hæmorrhoids. To heat a Member, and to draw blood and heat it. To reduce a Member into its place. Against pain of the Matrix, if they be fastned under the Navel and the woman sit warm with them upon her. Against extraordinary flux of the Terms, if applied under both Breast an hour or more. Against Bleeding at the

Nose

Noſe, applied to the Liver, if the right Noſtril bleed, and upon the Spleen, if the left. Againſt a peſtilent Botch to draw venom from within. Againſt a Rupture in the Groyn. To divert blood that floweth immoderately from any part or place. To ſtop the fluxes of the ſtomach. To ſtop blood, applied to the oppoſite parts. To attract blood, extract poyſon. Againſt a cold Stomach, if applied to it. To remove Wind.

The Uſe of Cupping-glaſſes with or without Scarification, according to Places and Parts.

Cupping-glaſſes upon the Head; are good.

Againſt Madneſs, Dizineſs, Baldneſs, Scabs in the Eyes, Bothor, ſticking out of the nap of the Neck, and other Diſeaſes.

They hurt

The Underſtanding, Memory. Cauſe aſtoniſhment, and haſten madneſs, in dry Brains.

Cupping-glaſſes to the Forehead, are good.

Againſt pain in the hinder-part of the

Head, heavineſs of Head and ſwelling, diſeaſe of the Brain, madneſs and doting.

They are good to the Fore-head, for the face

In old diſeaſes of it. Impetigo, Ulcers, Leproſie, Scabs, Morphew.

And alſo diſeaſes of the Eyes and Megrim. But *They hurt*

The Reaſon and Underſtanding.

Under the Chin, they are good.

Againſt Puſtles and Tumors in the Mouth, Tooth-diſeaſes and Gums. Spots in the Face, and the like. Againſt the Infirmities in the skin. Of the Head, Throat, Jaws, Cheeks.

Applied to the Back-bone between the Neck and Shoulaers.

Againſt diſeaſes in the Head, Face, Neck, Teeth, Noſtrils, Eyes and Mouth, Heavineſs, Impetigo, Quinſie, and are inſtead of opening the Cephalick or Mediaan. But

They hurt

The Memory, and make the Head ſhake.

Applied between the Shoulders, right againſt the Heart and Stomach, they are good.

Againſt diſeaſes of the Breaſt, Neck, Shoul-

Shoulders. Againſt Aſthma, Cramp, Trembling of Heart from blood, and diſeaſes in the Throat, and are inſtead of opening the Baſilick. But

They hurt

The Stomach and Heart, and make a trembling without blood.

Under the Breaſt, they are good

Againſt diſeaſes thereof, and Aſthma.

Upon the Liver,

If it be dry or inflamed.

Upon the Back.

Againſt Diſeaſes there.

Upon the Stomach, they are good

Againſt Tumor in it, cold and foul humors.

Upon the Hands,

Againſt all diſeaſes of the Head, Eyes and Ears.

Upon the Kidneys and Reins,

Againſt Inpoſthumes of the Hips and Scabs, and Hæmorrhoids, Gout, Leproſie, Itch and Scabs of the back, Wind in the Mother, and other cold Wind in the bladder, diſeaſes of the Thighs, and all parts beneath.

Under the Navel,

Againſt diſeaſes of the Matrix, Cholick and Gripings.

To the Hypocondria.

To ſtop bleeding at the Noſe, and Womb.

To the Loyns.

They provoke the Hœmorrhoid, take pain from the Back, Mother and Loyns, Scabs from the Thighs, Impoſthumes and Tumors, and allay Venery or Luſt.

Upon the Buttocks.

They cleanſe the Blood of the whole body, and are good for the ſides, Loyns, and Breaſt, and abate Luſt.

Before in the Hips.

They are good againſt Impoſthumes in the Stones, and ſtarting forth of the Ribs and Hips.

To the hinder part of the Head.

They are good againſt Impoſthumes Strains in the Buttocks.

Under the Ham.

Againſt beating in the Ham from hot humors, againſt Strains and Ulcers in the Legs and Feet.

To the Thighs.

They are good for the whole body, againſt ſwollen and impoſtumed Buttocks, pains in the Kidnies, and Bladder, Fluxes in the Eyes, Diſeaſes in the head. Againſt hot burning Impoſthumes in the Knees

Knees, Evils in the Breaſt and Back. Impoſthumes in the Cods, applied inward to the Groyn. Againſt wounds in the Hip, and Thighs. Againſt old pain in the Mother, and to purge it from Superfluities. Againſt Impoſthumes in the Hands and Strains, applied behind. To provoke Hæmorrhoids and the Terms, they cleanſe the Blood and take away Plethory, and are as good as any Bloodletting.

To the Soals of the Feet.

They provoke the Terms, are good againſt the Sciatica, Gout, Megrim, and inſtead of Phlebotomy in the Feet-veins.

A CATALOGUE of the Diſeaſes to be cured by Scarification and Cupping

A

AGainſt *Anſtæ* apply them between both.

Angina or Quinzy, apply them often to the Shoulders with Scarification, and cup the Thighs.

Anus or Arſe-hole hot Impoſthume, Cup

Cup the Loyns and the upper part of the Buttocks.

Anus or Fundament out: Cup the Muſcles of the Back.

Apoplexy: Cup and Scarifie Neck and Shoulders, and the Thighs.

Apoſtems and Strains in the Buttocks: Cup the Hips behind.

Aſthma: Scarifie between the Shoulders where the Neck and the Back joyn together.

Aurium or the Ears diſeaſes: Cup in the Wriſts and under the hinder part of the Head on both ſides the Neck.

For Ears bleeding: Cup upon the Shoulders.

B.

Baſilick vein is as good as opened when the Cupping-glaſſes are applied between the Shoulders under the Neck, where it is joyned to the Back.

Bothor: Cupping behind in the Head or Pole, or before in the Head about the Crown, or above the Forehead is good againſt it.

C.

Canicies or Baldneſs: Cup behind in the Head, and in the Crown before, or above the Forehead.

Cephalick

Cephalick vein is as good as opened, if you apply Cupping-glasses upon the top of the Head behind, neer the Veins on the sides of the Neck that ascend to the Head.

Capitis or Head-diseases, are cured by Cupping the Neck and Shoulders with Scarification, and by Cupping upon the top of the hinder part of the Head neer the two Veins in the side of the Neck that ascend to the Head, or by Cupping with Scarification in the Wrists.

The Head is clensed by Cupping under the Chin.

And upon the Fundament, Cupping draws from the Head.

Trembling of the Head: by Cupping upon the top of the hinder part of the Head, neer the two Veins in the side of the Neck that ascend to the Head.

For pain in the Head behind, Scarifie the Forehead

Colick, against its pain, Cup upon the Navel.

Cordis or Heart-trembling, Scarifie between the Shoulders.

Corpus or body is refreshed, by Cupping the Fundament.

Coxæ or Hips, are cured of Imposthumes,

humes, Scabs and Strains, by Cupping within ſide, or on the Loyns, or that part that contains five Spondils.

For the two internal parts of the Hips, Cup between the two *Anchæ*.

Crurum or Thighs, are cured of Scabs, Ulcers and Strains by Cupping before in the Hips, and Scarifying under both Knees.

D.

Delirium to cure, Scarifie the Neck and Shoulders.

Dentium doloribus, or Tooth-ach, Cup under the Chin, and upon the top of the hinder part of the Head near the two Veins on the ſides of the Neck that aſcend to the Head.

Diarrhœa: to cure, Cup upon the Region of the Spleen.

Dyſpnœa or difficult Breathing, Cup the Shoulders.

Dolor to allay, Cup upon the part.

Dorſi dolores or Back-pains, upon the Loyns and Back.

Dolor of the Shoulders: Cup upon the part between the Shoulder-blades under the Neck, where the Neck is joyned to the Back.

Dolor of the Throat: Cup in the ſame place upon the Throat. *Dolor*

Dolor of the Colick; Cup upon the Navel.

E.

Againſt *Elephantiaſis*: Cup the Loyns or in the part that contains five Spondils. Alſo Scarifie the Thighs and Feet.

Epilepſie: firſt Cup the Thighs, and then the part where the Neck is joyned to the Cranium, or Cup the Shoulder-blades.

F.

Againſt Face-evils: Cup under the Chin, and upon the top of the hinder part of the Head near the two Veins in the ſide of the Neck that aſcend to the Head.

Fevers are certainly cured by Scarification upon the Back bone with ten or twelve Cupping-glaſſes.

Flux and Blood that corrodes beneath: Cup with Scarification upon the Buttocks at the bottom of the Loyns: or uſe Cupping without Scarification upon the ſame parts, and about the Navel, and about the right and left Hypochondria.

G.

Gums-evils, Scarifie under the Chin.

Gibboſity, Cup the Buttocks or the Brawn

humes, Scabs and Strains, by Cupping within ſide, or on the Loyns, or that part that contains five Spondils.

For the two internal parts of the Hips, Cup between the two *Anchæ*.

Crurum or Thighs, are cured of Scabs, Ulcers and Strains by Cupping before in the Hips, and Scarifying under both Knees.

D.

Delirium to cure, Scarifie the Neck and Shoulders.

Dentium doloribus, or Tooth-ach, Cup under the Chin, and upon the top of the hinder part of the Head near the two Veins on the ſides of the Neck that aſcend to the Head.

Diarrhœa: to cure, Cup upon the Region of the Spleen.

Dyſpnœa or difficult Breathing, Cup the Shoulders.

Dolor to allay, Cup upon the part.

Dorſi dolores or Back-pains, upon the Loyns and Back.

Dolor of the Shoulders: Cup upon the part between the Shoulder-blades under the Neck, where the Neck is joyned to the Back.

Dolor of the Throat: Cup in the ſame place upon the Throat.

Dolor

Dolor of the Colick; Cup upon the Navel.

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Againſt *Elephantiaſis*: Cup the Loyns or in the part that contains five Spondils. Alſo Scarifie the Thighs and Feet.

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Againſt Face-evils: Cup under the Chin, and upon the top of the hinder part of the Head near the two Veins in the ſide of the Neck that aſcend to the Head.

Fevers are certainly cured by Scarification upon the Back bone with ten or twelve Cupping-glaſſes.

Flux and Blood that corrodes beneath: Cup with Scarification upon the Buttocks at the bottom of the Loyns: or uſe Cupping without Scarification upon the ſame parts, and about the Navel, and about the right and left Hypochondria.

G.

Gums-evils, Scarifie under the Chin.

Gibboſity, Cup the Buttocks or the Brawn

Brawn of the Thighs.

Gullet evil or pain: Cup between the Shoulder-blades under the Neck where it is joyned to the Back.

Guttur or Throat: Cup under the Chin.

H.

Hæmorrhoids to move: Cup the Loyns.

Hæmorrhoids to ſtop: Cup between the Shoulders without Scarification or with, or about the Loyns and Reins which is better.

Humerorum dolores or the Shoulder-pain: Cup between the Shoulder-blades under the Neck where it is joyned to the Back.

I.

Jaundies yellow, Cup upon the Liver, under the right Shoulder, or under the Ribs.

Jecoris or Liver-diſeaſes, Scarifie in the Region of the Liver.

Liver Inflamed and the like, Scarifie the right Hypochondrium.

Iliack Paſſion: Cup the upper part of the Belly.

Inſanium or Madneſs: Scarifie Neck and Shoulders, and before in the Head about

about the Crown, and above the Forehead.

Incontinency: Scarifie Buttocks and Loyns.

Inteſtines evil: Cup the Fundament.

Oſſis exitum or Bone out of joynt: Cup upon the *Ancha*.

L.

Againſt *Lactis abundantia*, too much Milk, Scarifie the Thighs.

Luſt, Scarifie the Loyns and Buttocks.

Linguæ Magnitudinem or Tongue too big: Cup and Scarifie upon the Shoulders in the Neck.

Tongue Impoſtume: Scarifie behind the Ears, or Cup under the Chin and Neck.

Lippitudo or Blear-eyedneſs: Scarifie Neck and Shoulders.

Loyns diſeaſes: Scarifie the upper part of the Buttocks and the bottom of the Loyns.

M.

Mandibles to mundifie, Cup under the Chin.

Againſt Madneſs: Scarifie Neck and Shoulders, or Cup above the Forehead.

Mother-diſeaſes: Scarifie the Thighs below, and cup the Navel and againſt the Knees.

Mother

Mother windy: Cup the Loyns or that part that contains five Spondils immediately among the twelve.

Mother fallen and Suffocated: Cup the Groyns, Hips and Pecten.

Menstrua or Terms to provoke, Cup the Thighs and upon the Heels, and the muscles of the Legs, properly for fat Women, also in the bending of the Ham, or between the Thighs to the Privities.

Menstrua to stop, Cup under the Breasts with and without Scarification, let the Glasses be great, and they be applied upon both Anchæ.

Against *Menstrua alba* or Whites, Scarifie the Buttocks, it is good also against corruption of the Menstrua.

Mictum sanguinis or pissing of Blood: Cup upon the Reins, Bowels, Pecten, and Anchæ, especially about the Bladder.

N.

Against Nose and Nostrils evils, Cup upon the top of the hinderpart of the Head near the two veins in the side of the Neck ascending to the Head.

Nose-ulcer: Cup in the nape of the Neck with Scarification.

Nose-bleeding: Cup the Shoulders and

and Buttocks with light Scarification alſo upon the Liver, without Scarification, if the right Noſtril bleed, and upon the Spleen if the left, and upon both, if from both: or upon the Sumen which is beſt. Alſo upon the Thighs within: Alſo upon the Neck and Shoulders with light Scarification.

If the Flux be Arterial: Cup upon the Region of the Heart and the Neck.

Natibus or Buttocks, if in them there be an Impoſthume or Puſh, Cup behind in the *Coxæ*. O.

Againſt *Oculorum*, of Eyes all Diſeaſes, Scarifie the top of the Forehead, the Crown and Neck, and in both Wriſts.

Againſt Scabs about the Eyes, Dulneſs, Inflammation, Tears and the like evils: Scarifie Neck and Shoulders, or between the Shoulder-blades.

Againſt *Omnia Vitia Corporis* or all evils in the body: Cup and Scarifie the Buttocks and upon the Fundament.

Ophthalmy, Cup the Shoulders.

Againſt *Oris Apoſtomata* or Impoſthumes in the mouth, Ulcers, Puſtles, Tumors, Scarifie the extremities of the Ears, and cup under the Chin and Neck.

Againſt Stink of Mouth, Cup between

the Shoulder-blades.

P.

Againſt *Palphebrarum* or Eye-brows, Heavineſs, Thickneſs, or Scabs: Cup between the Shoulders, & upon the Thighs, and in the Spatula's & nape of the Neck.

Pannus: Scarifie the Neck.

Againſt *Pectoris vitia* or Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, Impoſthumes, and Bloody Evils: Scarifie under the Breaſt or between the two Shoulder-blades where the Neck is Joyned to the Back.

Againſt *Pedum Scabia* or Scabs in the Feet and Tumors: Cup and Scarifie under both Hams.

Againſt Feet inwardly pained: Scarifie the Loyns.

To bleed the Feet, Scarifie under both Ankles.

Peripneumony: Cup and Scarifie the Buttocks.

Againſt Phrenzies: Scarifie the Neck and Shoulders, and Cup the Shoulders and Buttocks.

Pleuriſie: Cup between the Shoulders and the Buttocks and Thighs, and under the part pained with and without Scarification.

Poplitis or Ham-beating from hot humors, Cup in the Ham. *Poda-*

Podagram or Gout: Cup between the two Anchæ or under both Hams, or in the Loyns, or in the part that contains the five immediate Spondils, or upon both the Alchab.

Pupilla dilated: Cup the Neck and Shoulders, or Scarifie the Ear.

Purge the whole body, and refreſh by Scarification in the Buttocks and Fundament.

R.

Againſt Reaſon confuſed: Cup the hinderpart of the head, which lieth upon the ground, when a man lieth with his Face upwards, or Cup the forepart of the head, about the Crown, or above the Forehead.

Reins Scaby and Impoſthumed: Cup the Reins and Buttocks, and the Shoulder-bones.

Rupture in the Groyn, Cup between the two *Anchæ*.

S

Sanguinem mundificare, to clenſe the Blood: Cup the Thighs.

Saphena, its opening to ſupply: Cup in the Thighs neer the Privities.

Againſt Scabs: Scarifie Loyns and Buttocks.

Scabs of the Feet and Legs: Scarifie under both Hams.

Sciatica, Cup upon both Alchabs and Anchaes.

Spasm from Blood: Cup between both Shoulder-Bones, where the Neck and Back joyn together.

Spleen-diseases: Scarifie the left Hypochondrion or place of the Spleen.

Against *Spirandi difficultatem* or difficulty of breathing: Cup and Scarifie between the Shoulder-bones.

Spitting of Blood and Matter: Cup upon the Buttocks, and about the Reins, or between the Shoulder-bones under the Neck, where it is joyned to the Back.

Stomach-diseases and weakness: Cup the Shoulders, if the pain be great, if the matter be thick, Scarifie the Buttocks. Also apply a great Cupping-glass to the mouth of the Stomach, or between the Shoulder-blades.

Against Stomachs evil complexion with matter, Cup the Thighs, Buttocks, with Scarification.

Stomachs Imposthume, apply to it Cupping-glasses with Scarification to draw the Flux of the matter to the contrary part.

Supercilliorum or Eye-brows heaviness: Cup upon the Nocra or between the Shoulder-bones. T.

T.

Againſt Teſticles impoſthumated: Cup before in the Hips.

To draw from the whole body, Cup the Fundament.

Againſt Trembling of the Head or ſhaking: Cup the top of the hinder part of the Head neer the two Veins in the ſide of the Neck aſcending to the Head.

Trembling of the Heart, apply Cupping-glaſſes to the left Shoulder.

Tumor of the Gums and Mouth, Cup upon the Chin.

Againſt *Tuſſim* or Cough, Cup between the two Shoulder bones where the Neck is joyned to the Back.

V.

Varices, Cup the Buttocks.

Vein Median, opening ſupplied, if you Cup between the Shoulder-blades.

Vein Cephalick ſupplied, Cup upon the top of the hinder part of the Head, neer the two veins in the ſide of the Neck aſcending to the Head.

Vein baſilick ſupplied, by Cupping between the two Shoulder-blades under the Neck where it is joyned to the Back.

Againſt Venery, Scarifie the Loyns and Buttocks Ventoſity

Ventoſity of Belly: Cup the Navel.

Ventricle-diſeaſes, Scarifie between the Shoulders.

Vertigo, Cup upon the Shoulders, or the hinder part of the Head, or upon the Crown before on the top of the Fore-head.

Veſicæ or Bladder-Impoſthumes, Scarifie the Fundament.

Veſicæ or Bladder-wind, Cup the Reins or that the part that contains the five immediate Spondils and under both Hams.

Againſt *Viſus* or ſight weak, Scarifie the Neck.

Ulcers: the Loyns and Reins.

Ulcers of Legs and Feet; the Hams.

Vomiting: Cup the Shoulders with Scarification.

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

FINIS.